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THE
HISTORY

OF THE

Dutch Usurpations. R

THEIR

MAXIMS *and* POLITICKS

IN

Point of Government,

AND THEIR

REMARKABLE INGRATITUDE

TO

E N G L A N D.

Particularly their unheard of Cruelties at
Amboyna, and the Debates thereon in the
English Council, in the Reign of King
James I.

With their usual Method of managing Treaties.

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THE HISTORY

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THE Dominion of the *Belgick* Provinces devolving to *Philip* the Second King of *Spain*, and he designing to accomplish for himself the Sovereignty of Western Empire; as the speediest Motive to it, resolv'd to reduce those Provinces into a Kingdom. But being Fortify'd with many singular and remarkable Privileges, most of them inconsistent with Monarchy, 'twas look'd upon by the most Prudent of his Subjects, to be a Work of great difficulty and trouble. And not only this, but the Reformation of Religion, which then began to gather strength, mov'd the King to endeavour to withdraw them again into the Bosome of the Church of *Rome*, which he suppos'd might be done by the Terror and Power of the Inquisition: But this being too violently

vialently oppos'd by the People, he then resolv'd by the Sword, first to bring them to Obedience.

To which end, he sent the Duke of *Alva*, an old Experienc'd Captain, with a Puissant Army, to be his Vice-Roy among them; who no sooner was Establish'd in his Government, but he rais'd up amongst them that dreadful Tribunal, call'd thd *Bloet-Rod*, that is, *a Council of Blood*, compos'd most of Native Spaniards. By which kind of Proceedings he soon took off the Heads of the Counts *de Horn* and *Egmont*, and many other Persons of Quality, whom he knew to be unshaken assertors of Liberty. He then began to Erect Citadels, impose Taxes, and in most Cases to vary the Political part of the Government. Among the Reform'd he brought in the Inquisition and carry'd things with a very heavy hand over the People, who to avoid such Cruelties, fled in great Numbers from their Country. Some to *Germany*, others to *France*, but most to *England*, where they were Receiv'd with great Kindness and Civility, Churches were appointed, and several good Privileges assign'd them, which made the Hospitality they met with the more remarkable.

During these Troubles, the Prince of *Orange*, and Count *Lodowick*, his Brother, were very active, and gave the Duke of *Alva* Employment; all *Holland*, except *Amsterdam* follow'd the fortune and side of the Prince, together with all the Towns of *Zealand*, except *Middleburgh*. It happen'd likewise, that in the year 1573. the Duke of *Alva*
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was recall'd from his Government. And Don *Lewis de Requena* sent in his room; and after him the Duke of *Parma*, who was a greater Scourge than ever to the *Hollanders*, and reduc'd them to the worst Condition; so that by continual Oppression in the year, 1581, grown quite weary of the Spanish Yoke, they renounce their Allegiance to *Spain* in the Person of *Philip* the Second, whom they declare to have Forfeited his right of Sovereignty over them; they broke his Seals, change the Oath of Allegiance, and enter into a new one, never to return to the Obedience of *Spain*.

This done, the States (for so they Christen'd themselves after) chose *Francis* Duke of *Anjou* for their Prince, during whose unfortunate Government the Duke of *Parma* prevail'd every where, especially after the Death of *William* Prince of *Orange*, who was Treacherously Slain Anno, 1584. Now where the *Hollanders*, truly Miserable, desperate of Pardon from their enrag'd Prince, and having no Person of sufficient Courage or Ability, to lead them Forth, or of Power to Protect them, but such as were likely to Regard their own Interest, before that of a ruin'd and desponding People. In this Conjunction, *England* was the only place of Refuge they had left, which cou'd secure them if they took Sanctuary; in Order to which they humbly sue to Queen *Elizabeth* offering her amongst other low and servile Expressions, the Sovereignty of their Country: But such was the Goodness of that Heroick Queen, that she

she Excepted of nothing but the Honour of relieving her distressed Neighbours, and therefore took them Graciously into her Protection, and upon these Conditions only, that she shou'd lend them 5000 Foot, and 1000 Horse, for which they were to pay Her 10 *l. per Cent.* for what Money she shou'd disburse, with Interest upon Interest, and likewise 5 *l.* for every English Gentleman or Officer, that shou'd dye in their Service. All which Sums were to be paid the Queen at the end of the War: and as a Security for it, the Cautionary Towns of the *Briel*, *Flushing*, and the Castle of *Ramekins*, shou'd be deliver'd into her Majesties Possession.

In compliance with this Agreement, the Queen sent them 5000 Foot, and 1000 Horse, with Money, and the Earl of *Leicester* for a General. The renown'd Sir *Philip Sidney*, was appointed Governor of *Flushing*, who afterwards dy'd in their Service. Likewise *Casimir*, Son to the Elector *Palatine*, drew down to their Service, with 15000 Horse and Foot, at the Instance and great Charge of the Queen; who now resolv'd to give the *Hollanders* Marks of her Favour and Bounty, the Staple of English Cloath, that had been formerly at *Antwerp*, she settled at *Delf*, in great Quantities, and by reason of the great Concourse of People which that Trade brought with it, the Town became Rich, well Built, and Beautify'd with spacious Streets.

Flushing, before the English came thither, was a very poor Town, but by the Countenance of the Queen, the English Garrison there,

there, and the Trade that the English brought to it, it flourish'd in a very high Measure, and by the same means so did all the great Towns and Cities thereabouts. She encourag'd them in their Trade, protect'd them in their Navigation, gave them Licences to Fish in the British Seas, (which before was not permitted to them) and the English did courageously fight for them (to Vindicate their Rights) whilst they were imploy'd in Fishing and in their Manufactures, by which they increas'd in Wealth. But one Infelicity happen'd to them, that the King of *Denmark* having taken some Displeasure against them, laid an Imbargo upon seven hundred of their Ships, which were passing backward and forward upon the *Sound* for Corn, by reason whereof the People there were now more distress'd with fear of a Famine, than the Sword of the Enemy. But the potent Queen presently gave them Relief; for she supply'd them with great Quantities of Corn. And by her Interest (with the Disbursment of some Monies) the Ships were discharged, and came home to their several Ports in the *United Provinces*.

Now was the Queen look'd on as their only Patroness, and the English the best Sins of their Wars, and the Achievers of the greatest Exploits amongst them. Near *Newport* was fought memorable Battle 'twixt the Arch-duke *Albert* and the State. The Victory next under God was gain'd for the *States* by the Valour of the *English*, and the excellent Conduct of those noble and gallant Persons, Sir *Francis* and Sir *Horatio Vere*.

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Ostend not walled till the Low Country Wars, and then with a mud Wall only, and that not finish'd till the Arch-duke set down before it. Infomuch as the Arch-dutcheſs *Iſabella* is ſaid to have ſworn, That ſhe would not ſhift her Smock till the Town was taken, who had ſhe kept her raſh Oath had been very dirty. For the Town being Garriſon'd by the Engliſh and under Sir *Horatio Vere* (who was Governor thereof) held out againſt the Arch-duke a Siege of three Years, and ſo many Months. The *Spaniard* at this Siege loſt one hundred thouſand Men.

Breda, a Town well Fortified, and the Barony of the Prince of *Orange*, from whom being taken by the *Spaniards* in the beginning of the Wars, 'twas again recover'd by 70 valourous Engliſh Soldiers, who hiding themſelves in a Boat cover'd with Turf were convey'd into the Caſtle, which they eaſily Maſter'd, and made the Prince Lord again of all his Dominions and Territories there.

The particular Actions, Gallantry, and noble Attempts of the *Engliſh* here, would deſerve a juſt Volume of themſelves. By their Valour and Courage moſt of the *Spaniſh* Soldiers were ſo waſted and conſumed, that the King of *Spain* was enforced (to put a ſtop to their Conqueſts) to ſend fifty thouſand veteran Soldiers out of *Spain* and *Italy* into *Flanders*. And the Queen did ſupply the *States* with answerable Men and Money, infomuch as ſhe maintain'd for them forty thouſand Horſe and Foot in their Service.

She made many Naval Expeditions into *America*, and there did much infeſt the King
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of *Spain*, sinking his Ships, burning his Towns, battering down his Forts and Castles, interrupting all his Trade and Commerce, and all this to bring their King to Reason and Justice as to the *United Provinces*.

The King of *Spain*, hereat exceedingly incens'd, *Anno* 1588, sent his invincible *Armada* against *England*, rais'd a Rebellion in *Ireland* against the Queen, sent many *Spanish* Soldiers to *Kingsale* to the Assistance of the Rebels there, committed many Depredations in *Cornwall* here, many sanguinary and desperate Persons were encourag'd to Poison, Murder and Destroy her, who made many Attempts upon her Royal Person. So that this excellent Queen being beset with so many Calamities, and wearied with the Wars in the *Netherlands* (because they did so exhaust her Treasure, and destroy her brave People; and finding the *States* to grow so insolent, and to perform no Agreements, and with all observing their Subjects to grow Rich by the War. (of which they made a Trade and Merchandise) and her Kingdoms to be thereby impoverish'd, she was resolv'd to make Peace with the *Spaniards* (being assured the *Belgick* War was never to be ended by Conquest) and to that purpose she signified her Royal Pleasure to the *States*. But— finding her Majesty to be in earnest (as she had reason for it) they were much perplexed. For if she had deserted them, they had lost their chief and only Support. They sent over their Ambassadors into *England*, and in the most humble manner that could be, Petition'd her Majesty that she would not cast off the Cause
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of God and Man, and leave sixty Towns with a *poor distressed People* a Prey to the Malice and Avarice of the barbarous *Spaniard*. But she earnestly press'd them for the Payment of her Money, adding with all Threats ; That if she was not Obey'd therein, she wou'd take Courses as her Lenity was not us'd to be acquainted with, and so dismiss'd them.

Hereat the *States* were much disturbed : And *Anno 1598* Under the Appellation of *Distressed States*, sent the Lord *Warmond* and others their humble Suppliants to her Majesty, who in the lowest Posture of Humility did acknowledge themselves oblig'd to her for infinite Benefits.

As for the Money which the *States* ow'd her, they beseech'd her Majesty to consider the Dangers daily growing upon them, their Disability to pay, and that by original Agreement with her Majesty, no Monies were to be paid till the Wars were ended.

The Queen understanding their Unjust Practices and ill Dealings with her, told them she had been often deluded by their deceitful Supplications, ungrateful Actions, unhandfom Cavallings and pretences of Poverty (when their rich Cities confuted them) and she hoped God would not suffer her to be a Pattern to other Princes to help such a People, who bear no Reverence to Superiors, nor take Care for the Advantage, Reputation, or Safety of any but themselves : And requir'd them to pay the Money they ow'd her ; and advised them for the future that they should not seek a Remedy against growing Danger from old Accounts by Compulsion, but rather
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merit new Favours by their Gratitude and Thanks for the former.

At these Expressions of her Majesty, the poor Distressed States thought themselves Confounded, both for their former and future Charges. Yet considering the Name of Alliance with *England* was of exceeding Advantage to them, they resolv'd to submit (as indeed they could not avoid) to such Conditions as her Majesty should lay upon them.

The Queen again press'd them for the Payment of her Money, and for Peace, but she cou'd incline them to neither (being never disposed to pay her Money, which must be at the End of the War) Yet in compliance with her Majesty the Account was Stated. And the Principal Debt (besides Interest upon Interest, and the loss of her Subjects in their Wars) amounted to 8000000 Crowns. However, they agreed to pay her Majesty during the War 100000 Pounds yearly, and the remainder when Peace was concluded, and the cautionary Towns surrendred, and that in the mean time 1500 English Soldiers should remain in the Garrisons, and that the *States* should pay them.

The Queen having her Debts Stated, began to be more friendly to them, and permitted them to follow their Trade of Fishing upon the *Brittish Seas*, that they might be the better able to pay her, and support the Charges of their War, which they did Effectually.

But I cou'd never find that they ever paid her any of the Money they ow'd her. For it's not to be conceiv'd that those Persons whom her Majesty for so many Years could not bring

to an Account, would at the last pay her any thing.

But her Majesty growing into Years, and those Vigorous and great Parts she formerly had, somewhat declining, that the Queen might not exact of them the payment of her Money, according to the former Agreement, they were continually infusing Jealousies into her Head, of secret Designs that were harbour'd against her by *Spain*; and by such kind of Amusements Post-pon'd the payment of her Money; who notwithstanding kept on her Supplies, and assisted them with all they requir'd: And this she did till the time of her Death, *Anno* 1603. Having lost in their Service 100000 of her Subjects, and expended for them in Naval Expeditions against the *Spaniards*, either in *America*, or elsewhere, above a Million of Money, besides the Debt they had contracted to repay her.

King *James* being Proclair'd, as the undoubted Successor to her Majesty Queen *Elizabeth*; the *States* sent their Ambassadors into *England*, with Compliments of Condolance and Congratulation; and to signify to his Majesty at the same time, that as they had lost so great a Friend as the Queen, to whose Goodness they ow'd the safety of their State, so they hop'd they shou'd find his Majesty, as the true Heir to her Kingdoms, so the Inheritor and Imitator of her Virtues; and therefore endeavour'd to perswade the King to a War with *Spain*, and ask'd Supplies of him. But King *James* being a prudent Prince, was not easily taken by these specious Intreaties, telling their Ambassadors, after he
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had maturely weigh'd the Matter, that as to his part, he had no Quarrel with the *Spaniards*; besides King *Philip* had voluntarily offer'd him his Assistance, if any Dispute shou'd have arisen concerning his Succession to the Crown of *England*, and as for the Arch-duke, he made War with the Queen, not with the Realm: This Answer gave no small Disatisfaction to the *States*; However, King *James* came to a Treaty with the *Spaniard*, and concluded a League with them soon after; wherein the *States* were offer'd to be comprehended at the Instance of his Majesty, but they refus'd it. The King therefore thinking to facilitate the matter, by his friendly Mediation, prevail'd with the King of *Spain* to make them offers of Peace; but they let his Majesty know, that they wou'd not enter into any Negotiation with *Spain*, unless they were acknowledg'd by them to be a free State, abstracted from all Right and Title to any of the Provinces, or Places by them possess'd. All which, after some trouble, the King effected for them, and so *Anno* 1609 a Peace was concluded between the King of *Spain* and them.

The Provinces in Possession of the *States*, at the time of concluding this Peace, were, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *West-friezland*, *Overyssell*, *Groningland*, *Utrecht*, *Zutphen*; three parts of *Gelderland*, and likewise some Frontier Towns and Places of Contribution in *Brabant* and *Flanders*. Being now declar'd free *States*, and independent Lords, they found themselves, tho' at Peace with *Spain*, oblig'd to maintain an Army in their Country for their own Security,

curity, the charge whereof cou'd not amount to less than 600000 *l.* yearly, besides other vast Expences, as the preservation of their Dykes, &c. All which, or the greatest part thereof, they are said to have rais'd by Fishing in the *British Seas*, and other Encroachments on the English Trade and Privileges. Having thus shook off the weight of publick Grievance from the *Spaniard*, and elbow'd themselves a little more room among their Neighbours, they began to think their new Sovereignty a little Eclips'd, by the cautionary Towns remaining in the Hands of the *English*, which they suspected one time or other might prove a Curb to them: But being unwilling to move the King about them, in regard of the great Sums of Money still owing to him, they enter'd into a Project, very suitable to the Maxims on which all their Actions are founded; this was, by beginning to refuse the *English* Soldiers in Garrison therein their Pay, whom they very well knew, under such a pressing Necessity, wou'd be oblig'd to borrow Money of the *States of Zealand* for their present Support. This being done, they communicated the same to Sir *Ralph Winwood*, his Majesty's Embassador at the *Hague*, who was look'd on as a very favourable Instrument to them to farther their Design; and at the same time sent Instructions to the Lord *Caroon* their Embassador in *England*, to acquaint the Lord Treasurer herewith, and in case of no Satisfaction from him, to lay it before the King; which was done; and his Majesty highly incens'd that his Subjects and Soldiers shou'd starve

starue for want of their Pay in Foreign Parts, sent for the Lord Treasurer, who drawing his Majesty aside, told him how empty his Exchequer was, and the great want of Money there was in the Kingdom; which the King considering as a thing real and unaffected, told the *Dutch* Embassador, that if his Masters wou'd pay him the Money they ow'd him, he wou'd deliver up their cautionary Towns. This was the Goal they strove for, and their Embassador waiting on the King the next Day, to know whether his Majesty continued in the same Resolution; was answer'd, *That as he knew the States of Holland to be his good Friends and Allies, both in Point of Religion and Policy, he apprehended no fear of any Difference ensuing between them, and therefore upon the Conditions he had mention'd, he wou'd give the necessary Orders for the Delivery of their Towns.* Hereupon, the *States* immediately made up the Money and sent it to the King, and had the cautionary Towns deliver'd to them *Anno 1616.* The King remitting all the Interest, and 5 *l.* for every Gentleman or Officer that dy'd in their Service, which Sum wou'd far have exceeded the Principal; the King of *Spain* having spent in those Wars no less than fifty Millions of Crowns, and wasted 600000 Men.

What Sum they then pay'd his Majesty, I have never seen mention'd, but it gives a certain Indication of the indirect Practices they have always pursu'd to widen their Dominions, and enlarge their Power and Prerogative. But now having got Possession of their Towns, which were the Lock and
Key

Key of their Provinces, they presently from *poor distressed States*, were swell'd to those lofty and magnificent Titles, of *High and Mighty*. Having now time to look about them, they began to think of extending their Trade, and projected their Naval Expeditions into *America*, and other parts of the World; and by permission from King *James*, fell to Fishing upon the *British Seas*, wherein they thrived exceedingly, that towards the latter end of his Reign, they employ'd annually eight thousand four hundred Vessels upon the *British Coast*, which Number augmented every Day, till they had in a manner wholly Engross'd the Trade, and procur'd to themselves such a Seminary of Mariners ready for publick Service, or Navigation, that their Power at Sea, and that on any sudden Emergency is almost incredible; and likewise by an easy Computation, it appear'd that they made in one Year, by the Herrings only, caught in the *British Seas*, the Sum of five Million of Pounds, the Custom, and Tenth Penny, of which advancing to the publick Treasury no less than 800000 *l.* besides all other Fish, computed to amount to near three Millions more.

By the Assistance of their Naval Strength they have extended their Trade to all parts of the World, Exporting for the most part in all their Voyages, our Herrings and other Fish; in Exchange whereof they return the several Commodities of other Countries, and sell the same at their own Prices. Great part of their Fish they sell for ready Money, which they commonly import of the finest Gold

Gold and Silver, and coming home, re-coin it of a worse Alloy, under their own Stamp, which advances the Riches of their Country, and the Returns they make for their Fish in other Commodities is very great, all which is owing to the Indulgency and Bounty of the Kings of *England*, which they have made but ingrateful Returns for; for being now grown formidable, and the *English* and they having several Factories in the Isles of *Mal-lucca Banda, Amboyna*, and elsewhere in the *East Indies*, the *English* having been settled there some Years before the *Hollanders* made any Discovery of those Islands. In the Year 1619 there was a solemn League and Agreement between King *James* and the *States of Holland*, in a strict Alliance, and solid Confederacy of the *English East India Company*, and that of the *United Provinces*, for the better advancing and carrying on the Trade and Commerce in those Islands, and elsewhere in the *East Indies*: But when their Interest prevail'd, they dispenc'd with these solemn Obligations, and forgot all the Gratitude they ow'd the *English*.

At *Amboyna*, one of the *Scynde* or *Setibe* Islands lying near *Seran*, having many lesser Islands depending on it, being of the Circuit of about 60 Leagues, plentifully stock'd with Cloves, for the gathering and buying whereof, the *English* had plac'd five several Factories; the chief of which was at the Town of *Amboyna*, the Capital of the Island, from whence it took its Name: Two at *Hirto* and *Larico* in the same Island, and two others at *Latro* and *Cambello* in the Island of *Seran*.

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But this being a very lovely Bait to the *Hollanders*, and withall finding themselves less belov'd and esteem'd by the Natives than the *English*, who began highly to improve their Trade in those Parts, they began to contrive how they might get the whole Traffick of those Islands to themselves.

To Engross which, and at the same time to gratify their Envy and bloody Ambition, they contriv'd a Means, not by a Massacre, says my Author, for that had been a merciful Mischief, but by Torture to give their Cruelty the greater Countenance, and make it seem like Justice, and that in so horrid and barbarous a manner, as if they had reak'd their Vengeance on *Indian* Tygers. Their pretence was, that Captain *Gabriel Towersson* the chief Agent for the *English*, and the rest of the *English* Factory, had form'd a Design, by the Assistance of some few *Japoneses*, to possess themselves of the Castle, and expel the *Dutch* out of the Island: And under this specious Colour they seiz'd upon them unawares, and began with them in the following manner. Having no other Accusers, or Witnesses but the accused themselves, they set their bloody Engines to work, and brought them to the Rack, which extending their Sinews, drew them out in length, in most exquisite Torture, which not being sufficient, they forcibly put Water down their Throats, which they receiv'd by their own Respiration and Breathing: This swell'd their Bodies to a large Proportion, making their Eyes ready to start out of their Heads. Such whose sturdy Innocence, wou'd let them
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submit to accuse themselves, they burnt the Souls of their Feet with Candles, till the moisture which drop'd from them extinguish'd the Flame, and at the same time, with these burning Instruments, they bor'd holes in their sides, till their Entrails were seen; yet wou'd they not see or acknowledge their Innocence.

But as it cou'd not be expected, that so many shou'd all have Courage and Constancy of Mind enough to undergo this horrid Torture, some of them willing to be shut out of their Pains, confess'd whatever their cruel Tormenters suggested to them; who having now wrought their purpose, to make them accuse themselves, they craftily got it under their Hands, and so concluded their monstrous Tragedy, by cutting off some of their Heads; believing they had now a sufficient Countenance for their Barbarity and Treachery: Yet so shallow and vain was their Pretence, that there was not at this time above twenty *English* in *Amboyna*, nor more than thirty *Japoneses*, with whom they were said to concert this Conspiracy; while there was in the Fort they were to betray, Two Hundred *Dutch* Soldiers, and Eight Ships well Man'd riding before it, two whereof were of 1200 Tuns apiece: Besides, the *Dutch* had two other Castles on the same Island well Garrison'd, and therefore could not really be under any of those dreadful Apprehensions they pretended from so weak and inconsiderable a Force: Nay, had the *English* effected their pretended purpose, it appears, that it cou'd have produc'd no other end, but the utter Ruin of their Establishment, and everlasting Infamy to
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their Memories, being well assur'd, that the *Dutch* were by the last and most ample Agreements with the King, to have the Castle confirm'd to them for ever, who hated Treason at his Soul, and never wou'd have pardon'd so great a Piece of Villany; whereas they were all of them Men of the clearest Reputation and upright Conduct; and seal'd their Innocence with their Blood, denying every Syllable of their Accusation to the last.

Ten of the *English* lost their Lives, of which Captain *Gabriel Towerfon* was one, the rest with rack'd, burnt and macerated Bodies, were sent out of the Island to other *English* Plantations, and so the whole Factory was destroy'd, the *Dutch* wresting the whole Trade into their Hands, which they have ever since enjoy'd. And to put a farther Colour on this horrid Massacre, nine *Japoneses* and one *Portuguese* were made Accessaries with the *English* in their pretended Design: These they rack'd to the same Confession, and then Executed them, there being more Terror in their Examination, than in the Punishment of their pretended Crime.

This Cruelty had made an incurable Wound between the two Nations, the Noise alone having given Animosity enough, but that it was new Skin'd over, and the bloody Garment taken off by *Dutch* Apologies, and presented at Court with a Face of Justice. Yet the King so resented it, that he told the *Dutch* Ambassadors, *That he never read, or heard of a more cruel or impious Act.* Nor was it put up so, for there were those about the King, who saw into the Conduct of the *Dutch*, (tho' they wanted

wanted not for Friends neither) and that their Ambition and Cruelty wou'd extend further, if this Affront was silently put up.

Hereupon *James I.* King of *England*, and after him *Charles I.* highly resenting the Fact, thence forward failed not to attack the Company's Ships, either in the open Sea, or by way of Reprisal, to detain and arrest them in their Harbours; which, when the Directors of the said Company found to be grievous and detrimental to them, they sent by their Embassadors to the King of *England*, and made him a Tender of a large Sum of Money, for an Abolition of all past Pretentions, and that the *Dutch* might peaceably as before continue their *East-India* Trade and Navigation. Wherefore the Matter came to be debated in the King's Council, Whether it were expedient and for the benefit of the Kingdom of *England*, for a single Sum of Money, to desist from, and renounce all the Pretentions they had upon the *Dutch* Nation.

Some there were indeed who were for postponing all other Considerations, and thought it advisable to accept of the Offer made unto them, saying,

1. That the Sum which was offered was great, and such an one, that in case the King of *England* at any time did Set upon or Arrest the *Dutch* Ships, he could not easily, and that not before expiration of many Years, and the hazard of many Sea-fights or Rencounters, be able to extort or get so much from them.

2. That the *Dutch* themselves grew more potent Day by Day, by the increase of their Trade and Territories; and the more power-

ful they grew, the less Money they wou'd afterwards offer, and be able to defend themselves the more easily against the Invasions of the *English*; and therefore that they were not now to reject the larger Sum that was tendered them from a weak State, which when it grew stronger would not offer them so much.

3. That they could not presently and impunely set upon their Ships, by reason of the Peace made with the *Dutch* States; neither could they be arrested or detained any where but in the *English* Ports; but they rarely and at no other time than when forced in by a Storm, put into their Ports, and that therefore they seldom had an Opportunity to extort any thing from them; and so, seeing there was so much now offered at once, they ought to be satisfied with it.

Others were of contrary Sentiments, and argued after this manner against taking the Money:

1. That to suffer the King's Honour and Prerogative to be injured in his Subjects, by pretending to make a Compensation with a Sum of Money, would bring Majesty into contempt, seeing there was no Proportion between the Offence and the Sum of Money, tho' very large, that was offered by way of satisfaction for it.

2. Supposing the *Dutch* grew never so strong, yet it could not in time of need, which seldom missed, but put into the *English* Ports; and in this Case the most potent even stand in need of the Conveniences belonging to those who are much inferior to them.

3. That indeed they had hitherto met with but few Opportunities of seizing the *Dutch* Ships in their Harbours, but they might have them oftner for the future; and that the Accidents and Injuries of the Winds and Seas were eternal; Wherefore it was not convenient they should be parted with for one Sum of Money.

4. That the *Dutch* themselves would upon this Occasion leave their usual Passage to *Holland*, between *England* and *France*, thro' our Channel, and for fear lest they should be the more easily attack'd by the *English*, take a larger Compass, and sail thro' the wide Northern Ocean, round about *Ireland*, for their own Country. By how much the longer that Voyage is, by so much the more chargeable it must be, for as much also as that part of the Northern Ocean is more liable to Storms and bad Weather; that indeed they hitherto failed with good Success enough, but if once they should happen to lose Ships and Goods, what reason was there to doubt but that they would offer much more.

5. It was much greater in a Government to keep up its Pretensions than to part with them, that the injured Person and Pretender can always require and demand something; he that suffers Satisfaction to be made him, he receives a thing all at once, and in the mean time, upon the presenting afterwards of much better Opportunities, loses all.

Most of the Councillors agreed to the last Opinion, and so the King rejecting the Money which they offered him, reserved the Matter of his Pretensions inviolable.

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It appear'd for a long time, that the King took the best Counsel, but the unhappy Civil War that ensued in *England*, and Changes in Government, occasioned such a Vicissitude in Things, that perhaps the Money might have been as well taken and the King demit in his Pretensions.

Nor cou'd I ever find that any Satisfaction has been since made, which time may produce an Opportunity still to demand, if they continue to treat *England* with such Contempt, and reject a Friendship that has in all Ages supported them: But I now pass on to their Usurpations.

Having thus murder'd the *English*, their Ambition and Ingratitude did not end there, but they forcibly seiz'd upon the Islands of *Seran*, *Nero*, *Waire*, *Rosingen*, *Layrio*, *Cambello*, *Nitto*, *Larica*, *Lantare*, the Islands of *Poloroone*, near the *Mollacca*, *Poloway*, and *Machasser* Islands of *Banda*. All which were formerly surrender'd by the general Consent of the Natives to the *English*, and under the Sovereignty of the Kings of *England*. They likewise seiz'd their Factories and Goods there, and possess'd themselves of one Thousand eight Hundred *English*, whom they dispos'd of into their own Islands. By which Artifice they gain'd to themselves, *Amboyna*, *Banda*, the *Mollucca* Islands, *Fernale*, *Tidor*, *Maner*, *Rochian*, *Machiam*, and *Botono*, with some others. In all which the *English* had had Factories, and some Castles; Islands productive of Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinamon, and other Rich Commodities, and from whence the *Persians*, *Turks*, *Chinois*, and *Africans* fetch'd them; so
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that they have gain'd to themselves the Trade, of the whole World for Spices; and by the loss of which, there is said to be drain'd yearly out of the English Dominions for Spices, 400000 *l.* Besides the loss of Trade in those Islands, which by continually improving, cou'd not have amounted to less 4000000 *l.* Yearly, The Advantage whereof cannot amount to the Dutch to less, than 7000000 *l.* Yearly, they usually setting what Rates they please upon these Commodities. By these unjust Practices the Stock of the English Company, which amounted to about 1600000 *l.* was the greatest part of it lost.

Poloroone, by the general and voluntary Act of the chief of the Country was given into the Power of King *James I.* No other Nation at that time having any Interest in it, or Pretension to it, being a very rich and plentiful Island, from whence *England* might have Expected great Treasure and Advantage. Yet the Dutch notwithstanding their League and Treaty with that Prince *Anno. 1619.* Enter'd the said Island, demolish'd all their Buildings, pull'd up their Nutmeg Trees and sent them to their own Islands to be planted; they likewise destroy'd their Factories there, seis'd upon their Goods, and forc'd the English out of it, under Colour of a Plot, that the *Oran-Keys*, and Nobles of *Poloroone*, had Conspir'd with the People of *Seran* to Massacre the Dutch. The Dutch Governor at *Poloway*, sent Command to the *Oran-Keys* to come over to him; a Priest, and 70 *Oran-Keys* went accordingly, where as soon as they arriv'd they were seis'd and carried Prisoners to the Castle,
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Then the Governor with 200 Soldiers went to *Poloroone*, whence he fetch'd the rest of the *Oran-Keys*, and put them in the same hold, who were soon brought to the Torture of Fire and Water, as practis'd on the *English* at *Amboyna*. Two of them died under their Tormentors hands, the rest being 162 in number were all upon their forc'd Confessions, Condemn'd and Executed. The Priest when he came to the Place of Execution, spoke these Words in the *Maltatian* Tongue: *All ye Great and Small, Rich and Poor, Black and White, look to it, we have Committed no Fault*, and when he wou'd have spoken more, he was taken by the Head and Feet, laid along, and Cut in two in the Middle. Their Wives, Slaves, with all their Goods, were seiz'd by the Dutch, and sent into other Islands, and all this Cruelty seem'd to have no other Foundation, than that the *Oran-Keys* had an Esteem for the *English*.

In the like manner, having forcibly taken the Town and Castle of *Mullacca* from the *Portuguese*, they suffer'd no Ships of any Prince in Europe, to pass the Streights of *Mullacca* into the South-Seas to *China*, &c. Upon pain of Seizing and Confiscating the Ships, Men and Goods. To which purpose they granted Commissions to their Captains of Ships, to Seize all Ships passing those Streights, which before their Usurpation, was free to all Nations, or else to sink or burn them, which Restraint was a very great loss to the *English*, in particular, but of vast Advantage to the Dutch themselves. *Anno*, 1620. Cape *Bon de Esperanza*, was in the hands of the *English*,
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by whom it was taken for the use of King *James I.* but they were forc'd out of it by the Dutch, who have there a very Flourishing Plantation. And thereupon the same Year, they seiz'd upon two English Ships, the *Bear* and the *Star*, in the Streights of *Mullacca* going to *China*, and Confiscated Ships and Goods, valued at 1500000 *l.* As they did also on the Ship *Bona Esperanza* in the Year 1635. going to *China* the same way, valued at 100000 *l.*

The next Year, two other English Ships call'd the *Dragon* and *Katherine*, valu'd at 300000 *l.* Besides their Commanders and others, who had very great Effects therein, were set upon by the Dutch Men of War, as they past the Streights of *Mullacca* from *China*, and taken: The Men were ty'd back to back, and Flung over Board, the Goods seiz'd to the use of the States, and the Ships Sunk to conceal the matter.

In *Aru* and *Manucado*, in *Sumatia*, an *Oriental* Island, the English had several Factories, given by consent of the King and Natives, but were forcibly Dispossest'd thereof by the Dutch Anno, 1625, and forc'd to leave their Settlements. The like in *Pachane*, the chief City of *Pachane*, one of the Kingdoms of *Siam*, in *India*, where by the Treachery of the Dutch they were thrown out of all to their great Damage, *Pacham* being a great Country for Gold and Silver, Pearls, Precious Stones, and many other rich Commodities.

In 1636, the Dutch made War against the King of *Bantam*, one of the Kings of *Jura Major*, for little other Cause than his favou-

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ring the English, in permitting them to have several Factories in *Sunda* and *Jambe* for Pepper, whom they wou'd have Driven from thence, and Engross'd the whole Trade of that Commodity to themselves.

As they had made themselves Masters of the *South Seas*, so *Anno 1562* taking *Cochin* from the *Portuguese*, and other Ports upon the Coasts of *Mallabar*, they drew to themselves the sole Command of the *North Seas*, from *Mullabar* to *India*, *Persia*, *Arabia*, the *Red Sea*, *Mosambique*, all along to *Cabo de Bon Esperanza*, their Insolencies and Oppressions not Extending to the English alone, but to other Kings and Princes of Europe: And now whether it may not with the help of a little Logick be concluded out of their stile,—*Consider the States General of the United Provinces of Battavia, Amboyna, Tewan, &c. Commanders of all the Seas of the World, Protectors of all the Kings and Princes in Europe, and Supreme Moderators of the Affairs of Christendom*: For so they stile and write themselves in the *East Indies*,

By such steps as these, they have Clim'd up to such immense Pyramids of Dominion and Power in the *Indies*, that they are grown formidable to the greatest Emperors and Princes there, and at the same time, have Excluded the Subjects of all Kings and Princes of Europe from Traffick and Commerce where they have any Territories or Power. If we consider how many Rich and large Dominions the Kings of *England* had once the Sovereignty of in the *East Indies*, and what Flourishing Factories their Subjects enjoy'd there, it cannot but be matter of sad Reflection to an English Spirit

to think that we shou'd be divested thereof, by a People, who had formerly nothing but the Favour of the Kings of *Great Britain* to support them, nor no Fortrefs to defend them there, but that of *Amboyna*, and that built by the Money of the *English Company*. And it is certainly the highest Mark of Ingratitude now, that they treat her Majesty with such Insolence, to deny her not only the Honour of making Peace, but even to reap the least Advantage in her Trade; being struck to the Heart at the Acquisitions we are to have in the *South Seas*, for the Benefit and Security of our Trade there, and the Assiento for furnishing *Negroes*, which they can by no means brook, because it admits us to some Degree of Privilege and Commerce with themselves.

Nor were these unparallel'd Barbarities and Insolences acted in *America*, the only way by which they express'd their Ingratitude to the Kings of *England*; but they likewise gave some Manifestation of it in *Europe*; for in the Year 1639, when the King of *Spain* sent his *Armado*, with some Soldiers into *Flanders*, to place in his Garrisons there, the same was by contrary Winds driven on the *English Coast*, where the *Dutch* fell on them at *Dover*, and destroy'd most of that Fleet, tho' their Owner was then in profound Peace with the King of *England*, and were then under his immediate Protection, and against his Majesty's Desire signified to them, thereby usurping the Sovereignty to themselves, and affronting his Majesty, by giving him Laws in his own Dominions; which his Majesty King *Charles I.* had

not then pass'd by, but for some Troubles that broke out in *Scotland*.

Monarchy, and with that the Glory of the *British* Nation was now departed; the People here had Modell'd themselves into a Tyrannical Common-wealth; under which Confusion of Government, it seems they took the better and fuller Prospect of the Usurpations, Injuries and Oppressions of their Neighbours, and were less able to endure it, which presented to them such a horrid Complexion of Injustice, that the new Common-wealth denounce War against the old States: They obtain many signal Victories, and had much disabled their Naval Forces; when the *Dutch* being not well able to contest with the *English* Valour, they contrive how they may deliver themselves out of their Hands. At length, they having by their Emissaries disseminated Sedition among the People, whereby the Common-wealth became a Burthen to the Nation, and Wise Men began to be troubled at the ill Face of Affairs, they adjudg'd the best way was to set up a single Person. *Oliver* was the fittest Man for such a bold fac'd Treason. The *Dutch* being now sensible of their former Error, in not supporting the *English* Monarchy as their surest Refuge and Support. The War is continu'd against them with Success; yet by their Interest they obtain a Treaty, and thereby paying a Million of Crowns to *Oliver*, a Peace is concluded; but the most dishonorable and unjust that ever was to this Nation; but such as it was, it continu'd till the Restoration.

Not to mention their Ingratitude to King *Charles I.* in other Points, it is hard to forget the
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the Supplies that his Rebel Subjects drew out of *Holland*, both of Officers and Provisions, while notwithstanding the repeated Solicitations of his Majesty's Friends, they cou'd never be induced to lend him the least Assistance to suppress this growing Evil, and preserve the Kingdom from Ruin and Confusion, which by the least Act of Friendship for all the Favours they had received from *England*, they might have done. On the contrary, they were so far from giving the least Ear to it, that *Amsterdam* was made the great Emporium or Market for Rebels, to sell those rich and costly Goods which were plunder'd from his Majestys faithful Subjects in *England*, and the best Furniture some of them have in their Houses at this Day, are many of these plunder'd Effects. Whereas no King, or Prince in Christendom besides, wou'd suffer them to make use of their Ports to that Purpose: Thus they brought Poverty and Misery to this Nation, and Riches and Plenty to themselves; warming their Hands at the unhappy Flames they had themselves in some measure kindled, Tuning their joyful Harps, whilst others endu'd with Compassion, were weeping over a Kingdoms Funeral.

Nor need I be at much pains to mention their Barbarity and Ingratitude to King *Charles II.* in his distressed Exile, refusing him not only the least Succour, but even to shelter in their Territories. Yet even this did his said Majesty forget, and the Year of his Restoration concluded with them a strict League; but they soon fell to their usual Practices in breaking of Articles; whereupon his Majesty

1664, being stir'd up with Complaints of the People, and the unanimous Votes of the two Houses, to *Defend the Rights of his Crown, and the Liberties of his People, which the Dutch* had most notoriously invaded, was ready to open a War against them ; yet to prevent the Effusion of Blood, he spent the whole *Summer* in Negotiations to bring them to Reason, but found his Endeavours fruitless, so that the next Year a War ensued in earnest, and continu'd to the Year 1667. Wherein his Majesty obtain'd so many signal Victories, that by their humble Supplications and Addresses to him for Peace, he was induc'd to a Treaty. And his Majesty having the Guarrantie of the King of *France*, and the *States*, that no Act of Hostility shou'd be attempted during the said Treaty, confided therein, and forbore to fit out his Fleet ; yet contrary to their Faith, in the interim they took the Opportunity of burning his Majesty's Ships in their Harbour at *Chatham*, and committing other treacherous Hostilities.

Soon after a Peace ensued, but every Article again broke by them. They invaded his Majesty's Prerogative in Fishing upon the *British* Seas, without his Royal Licence ; they refuse to strike Sail, and dispute the Sovereignty of the *British* Seas, his Majesty's unnoubted Sovereignty. Affronts so gross, and Indignities so transcendent, that no Nation but themselves ever disputed it : For it appears by the * Records of the Tower, and the Municipal Laws of this Kingdom, that the Kings of *England*, have from the time of the Conquest, ever

* *Vid Records in the Tower, 26 Edw. 1 de Superioritate maris Anglici.*

ever had an absolute and uninterrupted Right and exclusive Property in the Sovereignty of the *British Seas*; in the Passages, and Fishing thereof; and have Power to make Laws, and exercise supreme Jurisdiction over all Persons and in all Cases whatever, within or upon the said Seas; as 'twas agreed 26 *Edw. 1.* by the Agents and Embassadors of *Genoa, Catalonia, Spain, Almaine, Zealand, Holland, Friesland, Denmark, Norway*, and several other Places in the Empire: And by all the States and Princes of *Europe*, in a Case then in Question between the King of *England*, and the King of *France*, concerning *Rayner Grimbald* his Admiral, exercising some Jurisdiction on the *British Seas*.

The Laws of *Oleron*, after which the *Rhodian* Laws were Antiquated, have now for five Hundred Years been receiv'd by all the Christian World for regulating Sea Affairs, and deciding all Maritime Controversies, being first declar'd by King *Richard I.* at his return from the Holy Land, and by him caus'd to be publish'd in the Isle of *Oleron*, as belonging to the Dutchy of *Aquitain*. As for the Rights of Fishing in the *British Seas*, it appears by innumerable Testimonies to belong to the Kings of *England*, as by Licences granted by *Henry IV.* to the *French*, by *Henry VI.* to the Dutchies of *Burgundy*, to those of *Brabant* and *Flanders* by *Edw. IV.* and to *Francis* Duke of *Brittany* for his Subjects. *Philip* the II. of *Spain*, in the first of Queen *Mary*, obtain'd a Licence for his Subjects to Fish upon the *North Coast* of *Ireland*, for the Term of one and Twenty Years, paying Annually the Sum of one Thousand

land Pound, which was accordingly paid into the *Exchequer* in *Ireland*: And the Presidents in *Rich. I.* and *King John*, *Edward III.* and other *English* Kings are almost infinite. But these Privileges have been so vitiated by Custom, that like wholesome Roots they seem to be grown up into Seed, but it may come, that there may arise those Patriots in *England*, who will again assert the native Rights of their Kingdom, so imperiously infring'd by the *Dutch*, and which at present seem so difficult to be retriev'd.

Now as to their Constitution I shall take leave to use the Words of that great States Man and Understander of Trade, *Sir William Temple*, who gives this brief Account of them.

THE State of Holland, says he, in point both of Riches and Strength, is the most prodigious growth that has been seen in the World, if we reckon it from their Peace with Spain; before which time, though their Forces were great both at Land and Sea, yet they were kept down by too violent exercise; And that Government could not be said to stand upon its own Legs, leaning always on their Neighbours, who were willing to support them against Spain, and feared nothing from a State so narrow in compass of Land, and so weak in Native Subjects that the Strength of their Armies has ever been made up of Foreign Troops. But since that time, what with the benefit of their Situation, and Orders of their Government, the Conduct of their Ministers (driving on steady and publick Interest,) the Art, Industry, and Parsimony of their People; all conspiring to drive almost the Trade of the whole World into their Circle, (while

while their Neighbours were taken up either in Civil or Foreign Wars.) They have grown so considerable in the World, that for many Years they have treated upon an equal Foot with all the great Princes of Europe, and concluded no Negotiation without advantage. And in the last War with Us and Munster, were able at the same time to bring above a Hundred Men of War to Sea, and maintain threescore and ten thousand Men at Land. Besides the Establishment or Conquests of their Companies in the East Indies, have in a manner erected another subordinate Common-wealth in those Parts; Where upon occasion they have armed five and forty Men of War, and thirty thousand Land-Men, by the modestest Computations. Yet the Frame of this State (as of most great Machines made for rest, and not for motion) is absolutely incapable of making any considerable Enlargements or Conquests upon their Neighbours: Which is evident to all that know their Constitutions: But needs no other Argument besides their want of Native Subjects to manage any such Attempts; What Men they can spare, being drawn so wholly into their Trade, and their East Indies, that they cannot so much as furnish a Colony for Surinam, proportioned to the Safety and Plantation of that Place: And no Nation ever made and held a Conquest by Mercenary Arms. So that the Wounds and Fears they can give their Neighbours, consists in point of Trade; in Injuries or Insolences at Sea; In falling with great weight into a Ballance with other Princes; In protecting their Rebels or Fugitives; And in an arrogant way of treating with other Princes and States; a quality natural to Men bred in popular Govern-

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ments, and deriv'd of late Tears from the great Successes of theirs under the present Ministry.

It may be laid I (believe) for a Maxim, that no wise State will ever begin a War, unless it be upon designs of Conquests, or necessity of Defence; For all other Wars serve only to exhaust Forces and Treasure, and end in untoward Peace, patcht up out of Weakness or Weariness of the Parties; therefore the Hollanders, unless invaded either at home or in Flanders (which they esteem now the same case, if it comes from France) can have no Interest to offer at a War; but find their greatest in continuing their Course of Traffick uninterrupted, and enjoying the Advantages which in that Point their Industry and Address will gain them from all their Neighbours. And for these ends they will endeavour to preserve the Peace now in being, and bandy by Leagues and Negotiations against any from whom they shall fear a Breach of it.

They will ever seek to preserve themselves by an Alliance with England against France, and by that of France against England, as they did formerly by both against Spain. And they will fall into all Conjunctions which may serve to ballance in some measure the two lesser Crowns of Sweden and Denmark, as well as the greater of France and Spain. But because they believe that good Arms are as necessary to keep Peace as to make War; They will always be great in their Preparations of that kind, especially at Sea; by which they may in all cases, advance or secure their Trade, and upon a War with France, make up that way the weakness of their Land-forces, which along Rust of Peace, and a swarm of Officers preferred by the Magistrates in favour of their Relations, has brought to be very disproportion'd in Force to what they

they are in Numbee. They esteem themselves secure from Spain and their German Neighbours (upon what has been said of the present Condition of those Princes :) And from us, not so much upon our late Treaties with them, as upon what they take to be the common Interest, which they think a Nation can never run over, and believe is the opposing any further Progress of the French Greatness. Their only Danger they apprehend, is from France, and that not immediatly to themselves, but to Flanders; where any Flame would soon scorch them, and consume them, if not quenched in time. But in regard of the Weakness of Spain, the slow Motions of the Empire, the different Paces among the Princes of it, and the distance of Sweden; They esteem the Peace of Christendom to depend wholly upon his Majesty, as well as the Safety of Flanders, in case of a War. For they think France will be dared, and never take Wing, while they see such a naval Power as ours and the Dutch hovering about their Coasts; And so many other Princes ready to fall in, whenever His Majesty declares, united by the same Jealousies or Dangers. And if they should open a War; they foresee the Consumption which France must fall into by the stop of their Wize, Salts, and other Commodities (now in a manner wholly taken off by our two Nations :) And the Head that may be made against their Forces in the Field it self, by a Body of English Infantry (so much renowned Abroad.) So as though their first Interest be to continue the Peace while it may be done with any Safety, yet when that fails, their next is to open a War in Favour of Spain, and Conjunction with us. And the greatest they have in the World, is to Preserve and Increase their Alliance with us; which will make them follow our

Measures absolutely in all the present Conjunctions.

It were to be wish'd that the seeming Prophecy, with which this great Master of Politics concludes, may be found in their present Conduct; for certainly it wou'd prove an infalible Argument, not only of their Interest, but of their Gratitude also, founded on new Benefits from the present Queen of *England*, such as hardly any History is furnish'd with, and such, as surely no People but the *Dutch* cou'd so fatally and injudiciously prevaricate with, in neglecting and contemning her Affectionate Remonstrances toward Peace; for no other reason, but because the Interest of *England*, chiefly as to her Trade and Commerce, is consider'd in this Treaty, which it never was, or at least, never as it duly ought to have been before, which the *Dutch* always did, and always will oppose, and seems the greater Hardship now, in regard we have paid so Dear for the Peace we are like to Enjoy, having as a certain Author says, been the *Dupes* and *Bubbles* of *Europe* all along.

As they had outed us of the best Branches of our Trade in the *Indies* by Force and Barbarous Practices; so they made fair Attempts lately by a Clandestine Treaty, to shut us out of the Trade of *Flanders*, by which all the Ports there were to be subject to the like Duties, the *Dutch* shou'd lay upon the Scheld, which was to be closed on the side of the States: So that they wou'd have grip'd the whole Manufacture of the *Low Countries* into their Insatiate Hands, by imposing what Duties, Restrictions in Commerce, and Prohibitions

ons of Trade they thought fit; and all this under the Notion of being Guarrantees of our Succession, to the Dishonor of the Kingdom, that cou'd be thought in a condition to want a Petty State, under the highest Obligations of Gratitude to us, and once only the Objects of our Pity and Concern, to protect us from we know not what, nor from we know not who, and this under the most vain and frivolous Colour that cou'd ever have been suggested.

We have been at vast Expences of Blood and Treasure to Conquer them a noble Country, which they have constantly taken Care to secure to themselves, by putting strong Garrisons into the Towns as fast as they were taken, and at the same time let their Quota be wanting in the Field, and kept the Burthen of the War upon our Shoulders both in *Flanders* and *Spain*: And for all this, after the greatest Diligence and Application, with a strict regard to the Interest of all the Allies, Her Majesty has found an Expedient to terminate a Bloody and Expensive War, and to give her own Subjects, as well as the rest of *Europe* that necessary *Rest*, so long a Series of War has render'd sweet to them; our good Friends and Allies the *Dutch* think this too much Honor for us, to be the Dictators of a Peace; believing, or rather feigning to believe their Interest is not enough taken care of, tho' by what is offer'd (and even more might have been granted them by a Treaty) they have extended their Frontier from the Mouth of, almost to the Head of the Scheld. And now, we have truly experi-
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enc'd, what was said some time ago, *That the more Towns we Conquer'd, the worse Condition we were in*: For all these will now be used as Advantages against us, and is the true and miserable Reason, why they talk to us with such an Air of Contempt and Insolence; and refuse continuing their ancient Friendship with us, they know it do's of Consequence declare them our Enemies.

Have they not under Specious Devices endeavour'd, not only to lessen Her Majesty's Reputation Abroad? But even to draw her into Contempt, if possible, among her own Subjects at Home, by abusive Pictures, and false Libels, both in their own Territories, and other Places. No doubt but Her Majesty's good Subjects have a just Sentiment of these Indignities, and will not only carry an Antidote in their Ears against the Poison of such flagitious Devices, but with their Swords, Lives and Fortunes, be ready to Vindicate Her Sacred Royal Dignity whenever there shall be occasion.

There are those in the World, notwithstanding, who contribute their Assistance to them, but let them be assur'd, that when they shall have Extricated themselves from the present Dilemma they are under, they will naturally forget all Engagements, and give them a Taste of *Dutch* Curtesy. And lastly, I cannot but admire those in our own Kingdom, who tho' they are sensible of all these Truths, yet openly cherish and approve their Proceedings; but we may hope quickly to see there are Arguments yet to be us'd, to convince them of their monstrous Ingratitude.

F I N I S.



